



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

Of the 39 deaths, 35 occurred in New York City, and 1 each at Buffalo, Binghamton, Ossian, and Mount Vernon.

La grippe caused probably 1,500 deaths, the average of the past five years in this month—the mortality from all causes and from acute respiratory diseases being just that of the average for that period. It probably caused about half as many in December when the current epidemic commenced, viz, 750 deaths.

Pneumonia is reported as causing 1,334 deaths, or 60 per cent of the deaths from acute respiratory diseases. Bright's disease (New York City not included) caused 224 deaths, of 270 reported as from diseases of the urinary system.

Scarlet fever and measles exceed the average, but chiefly of the maritime district; other zymotic diseases, save smallpox, are at the normal.

*Auburn.*—Month of February, 1902. Estimated population, 35,000. Total number of deaths, 34, including enteric fever, 1, and 2 from phthisis pulmonalis.

*Buffalo.*—Month of February, 1902. Census population, 352,387. Total number of deaths, 379, including diphtheria, 9; enteric fever, 7; measles, 5; scarlet fever, 2; whooping cough, 1, and 35 from phthisis pulmonalis.

*Saratoga Springs.*—Month of February, 1902. Estimated population, 12,119. Total number of deaths, 13, including 1 from tuberculosis.

OHIO—*Bucyrus.*—Month of February, 1902. Estimated population, 8,000. Number of deaths, 9, including 2 from tuberculosis.

PENNSYLVANIA—*Newcastle.*—Month of February, 1902. Estimated population, 30,000. Total number of deaths, 35, including 9 from tuberculosis.

*York.*—Month of February, 1902. Estimated population, 37,000. Total number of deaths, 37, including measles, 2; whooping cough, 1; smallpox, 2, and 1 from tuberculosis.

RHODE ISLAND—*Newport.*—Month of February, 1902. Estimated population, 23,000. Total number of deaths, 36, including scarlet fever, 1; whooping cough, 2, and 5 from tuberculosis.

UTAH—*Ogden.*—Month of February, 1902. Estimated population, 18,000. Total number of deaths, 14, including 1 from tuberculosis.

VIRGINIA—*Roanoke.*—Month of February, 1902. Census population, 21,495. Total number of deaths, 31, including whooping cough, 2, and 3 from phthisis pulmonalis.

WISCONSIN—*Manitowoc.*—Month of February, 1902. Estimated population, 13,000. Total number of deaths, 19. No deaths from contagious diseases.

*Report of immigration at Baltimore for the week ended March 8, 1902.*

March 4, steamship *Koln*, from Bremen, with 648 immigrants.  
March 6, steamship *Willehad*, from Bremen, with 1,020 immigrants.  
Total, 1,668.

LOUIS T. WEIS,  
Commissioner.